

**Saturday, August 4, 2007**

| House Meets At...                  | Votes Predicted At... |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 9:00 a.m. For Legislative Business | Last Vote: ???        |
| Five "One-minutes" Per Side        |                       |

**Any anticipated Member absences for votes this week should be reported to the Office of the Majority Whip at 226-3210.**

**Floor Schedule and Procedure**

- **H. Res. 615–Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 3221 – New Direction for Energy Independence, National Security, and Consumer Protection Act H.R. 2776 – Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 2007(Rep. Welch-Rules):** The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 3221 under a structured rule. The rule provides two hours of general debate, with 15 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of each of the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, Science and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, Education and Labor, Foreign Affairs, Small Business, and Oversight and Government Reform. The amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying the resolution shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment and shall be considered as read. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report accompanying the resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit H.R. 3221 with or without instructions.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 2776 under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means. The rule provides one motion to recommit H.R. 2776 with or without instructions. In the engrossment of H.R. 3221, the text of H.R. 2776, as passed by the House, shall be added at the end of H.R. 3221. Upon such engrossment, H.R. 2776 shall be laid on the table. Debate on the rule will be managed by Rep. Welch, and consideration will proceed as follows:

- One hour of debate on the rule.
- Possible vote on a Democratic motion to move the previous question. **Democrats are urged to vote yes on the motion.**

- Vote on adoption of the rule. **Democrats are urged to vote yes on adoption of the rule**
- **H.R. 3221 - New Direction for Energy Independence, National Security, and Consumer Protection Act (Rep. Pelosi - House Energy and Commerce; House Education and Labor; House Foreign Affairs; House Small Business; House Science and Technology; House Agriculture; House Oversight and Government Reform; House Natural Resources; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Armed Services)**; Pursuant to the rule, debate on the bill will be managed by Energy and Commerce Committee Chair Rep. John Dingell, Natural Resources Committee Chair Rep. Nick Rahall, Science and Technology Committee Chair Rep. Bart Gordon, Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chair Rep. James Oberstar, Education and Labor Committee Chair Rep. George Miller, Foreign Affairs Committee Chair Rep. Tom Lantos, Small Business Committee Chair Rep. Nydia Velazquez, and Oversight and Government Reform Chair Rep. Henry Waxman each for 15 minutes and will proceed as follows:
  - Two Hours of debate on the bill.
  - Debate and votes on amendments to the bill.
  - Possible vote on a Republican motion to recommit the bill.
  - Vote on final passage of the bill. **Democrats are urged to vote yes on final passage.**
- **H.R. 2776 - Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 2007 (Rep. Rangel – Ways and Means)**; Pursuant to the rule, debate on the bill will be managed by Ways and Means Chair Rep. Charles Rangel, and will proceed as follows:
  - One hour of debate on the bill.
  - Possible Republican motion to recommit the bill.
  - Vote on final passage of the bill. **Democrats are urged to vote yes on final passage.**
- **H. Res. 614 –Rule waiving a requirement of Clause 6(A) of Rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rep. McGovern-Rules)**; The rule waives clause 6(a) of Rule XIII (requiring a two-thirds vote to consider a rule on the same day it is reported from the Rules Committee) against certain resolutions reported from the Rules Committee. Applies the waiver to any resolutions reported through the legislative day of Monday, August 6, 2007, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3222) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes. Applies the waiver to any resolutions reported through the legislative day of Monday, August 6, 2007, providing for consideration of a bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to establish a procedure for authorizing certain electronic surveillance. Debate on the rule will be managed by Rep. McGovern, and consideration will proceed as follows:
  - One hour of debate on the rule.
  - Possible vote on a Democratic motion to move the previous question. **Democrats are urged to vote yes on the motion.**

- Vote on adoption of the rule. **Democrats are urged to vote yes on adoption of the rule**
- **H. Res. 613–Rule providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rep. McGovern-Rules):** The rule provides that certain specified measures may be considered under suspension of the rules at any time on the legislative day of Saturday, August 4, 2007. The rule provides that it shall be in order at any time on the legislative day of Saturday, August 4, 2007, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules relating to the following measures: (1) A bill to authorize additional funds for emergency repairs and reconstruction of the Interstate I–35 bridge located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007, to waive the \$100,000,000 limitation on emergency relief funds for those emergency repairs and reconstruction, and for other purposes; and (2) A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to establish a procedure for authorizing certain electronic surveillance.
  - One hour of debate on the rule.
  - Possible vote on a Democratic motion to move the previous question. **Democrats are urged to vote yes on the motion.**
  - Vote on adoption of the rule. **Democrats are urged to vote yes on adoption of the rule**
- **H.R. 3222 – FY08 Department of Defense Appropriations (Rep. Murtha – Appropriations) (Subject to a Rule)**
- **FISA Bill (Subject to a Rule)**
- **Suspension Bill:** Today, the House will consider one bill on the Suspension calendar. Bills considered on the Suspension calendar are debatable for 40 minutes; may not be amended; and require a two-thirds vote for passage. If a recorded vote is requested, it will be postponed.
  1. **H.R. 3311** - To authorize additional funds for emergency repairs and reconstruction of the Interstate I–35 bridge located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007, to waive the \$100,000,000 limitation on emergency relief funds for those emergency repairs and reconstruction, and for other purposes (*Rep. Oberstar – Transportation and Infrastructure*)

## **Bill Summary and Key Issues**

### **H.R. 3222- FY08 DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

**2007 Enacted:** \$419.871 billion  
**President's Request:** \$463.143 billion  
**Committee Mark:** \$459.594 billion

## **KEY INVESTMENTS**

## **Keeping Our Commitments to Our Troops and Their Families**

**Addressing Guard and Reserve Equipment Shortfalls:** \$925 million, \$635 million above 2007, specifically to address equipment shortfalls in order to help forces meet the demands of overseas deployments and respond to natural disasters here at home. This amount meets the requirements identified by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau in the “Essential 10 Equipment Requirements for the Global War on Terror.”

**Supporting Military Families:** \$2.9 billion, \$558.4 million above the President’s request, for programs including childcare centers, education programs and the family advocacy program which provides support to military families affected by the demands of war and episodes of child or spouse abuse.

**Defense Health:** \$22.957 billion, \$1.7 billion above 2007 and \$416 million above the President’s request, rejecting the President’s proposal to inflict \$1.9 billion in TRICARE fee and premium increases on our troops. Invests in improving the Department’s electronic medical records and fostering better coordination between DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs, enhancing preventative medicine programs and military medical research.

**Military Pay Raise:** \$2.2 billion is provided to cover the cost of a 3.5% military pay raise, as approved in the House version of the Defense Authorization bill.

**Army Facilities:** \$1.252 billion above the President’s request to repair barracks, improve child care facilities, and improve community services, to address the strain put on facilities by changes in force structure, base closures, and a global repositioning of forces all while meeting the demands of war.

**Base Security:** \$268.1 million, \$141.9 million above the President’s request, for perimeter security force protection and related security improvements, to protect DoD bases, schools, hospitals, base housing, churches and childcare centers from terrorist attacks.

**Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH):** \$15 billion, \$1.6 billion above 2007, to ensure there are no out-of-pocket expenses for service personnel and support the privatization of housing for military families.

## **Prepares Our Forces to Meet Future Needs**

**Training:** \$7.548 billion, a 13% increase for all home-stationing training, so that our troops are well prepared for any eventual deployment.

**Growing the Force:** Supports DoD’s plans to increase the size of the Army and Marine Corps in order to reduce the pressure to extend troop deployments.

- **Army:** \$4 billion to cover the equipment costs of adding 7,000 new members.

- **Marine Corps:** \$2 billion to cover costs of adding 5,000 new members.

**Research, Development, Test and Evaluation:** \$76.229 billion, \$1.112 billion above the President's request and \$508 million above 2007. These funds are used for basic research, advanced research on and development of weapons systems, and military medical research.

- **Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle:** \$288 million, the President's request for vehicles to transport Marines from ship to shore.
- **F-35 Lightning Joint Strike Fighter:** \$4.146 billion to continue development of the aircraft, \$705 million above the President's request.

**Procurement:** \$99.6 billion, \$18.7 billion or 23% above 2007, the largest increase in the bill including:

- **Stryker Vehicles:** \$1.912 billion including \$1.1 billion to outfit a new eighth Stryker Brigade to support the Army's evolution to a larger, more rapidly deployable force.
- **Navy Shipbuilding:** \$15.304 billion, \$1.647 billion above the President's request to procure 5 additional Navy ships including 2 LPD-17 Amphibious Transport Docs, 1 SSN-774 Attack Submarine, advanced procurement for another attack submarine, and 1 CBN – 78 Aircraft Carrier and 1 Littoral Combat Ship as well as to continue funding 2 DDG-1000 Guided Missile Destroyers, and 1 LHA-6 Amphibious Assault Ship. These investments will ensure the stability of our country's shipbuilding industry and maintain our superiority at sea.
- **F-35 Lightning II Aircraft:** \$2.410 billion for 12 F-35s – 6 Air Force and 6 Marine Corps.
- **Blackhawk Helicopters:** \$770.8 million, the President's request, for 52 Helicopters
- **V-22 Aircraft:** \$2.213 billion for 26 V-22s including 21 MV-22s for the Marine Corps and 5 CV-22s for the Air Force.
- **National Defense Sealift Fund:** \$1.866 billion, \$1.41 billion above the President's request for 4 T-AKE Auxiliary Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships.
- **F-22s:** \$3.153 billion for 20 F-22 Raptor aircraft.
- **Chemical and Biological Defense Programs:** \$558.3 million, \$41.3 million above 2007 and \$9.5 million above the President's request.

## **SIGNIFICANT CUTS**

**Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter:** Funding for production is zeroed out because they are not ready to go into production. Research and development will continue.

**Missile Defense:** \$8.498 billion, \$883.4 million below 2007 and \$298 million below the President's request, as the President's plan included unrealistic missile deployment schedules.

**Future Combat System:** \$3.157 billion, \$406 million below the President's request, as the request was in excess of what was needed to keep the program on a reasonable development schedule.

## OTHER IMPORTANT POLICY ITEMS

**Improving Oversight of Contractors:** From 2000 to 2005, the cost of O&M service contracts increased by more than 73%, but oversight has actually decreased. This bill works to turn things around through:

- **Funding:** Increases are made in key oversight areas including: the Defense Contract Audit Agency (+\$12 million), the Defense Contract Management Agency (+\$17 million) and the Department of Defense Inspector General (+\$24 million). The bill also provides \$21 million to temporarily assign 600 contract specialists from the General Services Administration to help DoD oversee contracts. Funding for contracted services is reduced by 5% across the military services in anticipation of savings from improved management and oversight.
- **Contracting Security Positions:** Requires the Secretary of Defense to develop minimum standards for all contractors performing security functions and to establish a clear set of rules of engagement for those operating in Iraq and Afghanistan, within 90 days of the bill's enactment.
- **Improving Acquisition Workforce:** Requires a report that identifies: 1) acquisition workforce needs; and 2) tools to recruit and retain these personnel in order to provide adequate management of contracts and oversight of contract performance. The report is due within 90 days of enactment.
- **Restrictions:** Includes two provisions regarding contracting out: 1) restricts payment of award fees to contractors who fail to meet contractual requirements and 2) fences 10% of all O&M funds appropriated in the bill until the Pentagon submits a report on contracting out required in the FY 2007 Iraq supplemental.

### Fiscal Discipline

- **Transfers:** Prohibits Department of Defense procedures that resulted in significant funding transfers without Congressional Approval.
- **Reprogramming News Starts:** Prohibits the Pentagon's initiating new programs through reprogramming.

**No Permanent Bases In Iraq:** Continues to prohibit the establishment of permanent bases.

**Torture:** Continues to carry a provision prohibiting torture.

**New Direction for Energy Independence, National Security, and Consumer Protection Act (H.R. 3221)** and the **Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 2007 (H.R. 2776).**

This summer, the New Direction Congress continues an ambitious legislative agenda to lead us on a path to energy independence, strengthen national security, grow our economy and create new jobs, lower energy prices, and begin to address global warming. We will do so by investing in the future. Specifically, we will invest in new energy technologies and innovation to create new jobs; improve energy efficiency for a wide range of products, lighting and buildings to reduce energy costs

to consumers; make the federal government a leader in reducing energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions; and strengthen research and diplomatic efforts on climate change to protect our planet.

## **H.R. 2776 - RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION TAX ACT OF 2007**

### **LEGISLATION AT A GLANCE:**

Earlier this year, Congress made a promise when it passed H.R. 6, the CLEAN Energy Act of 2007, to use funds raised from repealing tax breaks for the oil and gas industry for the following purposes: (1) to accelerate the use of clean domestic renewable energy sources and alternative fuels, (2) to promote the use of energy-efficient products, practices and conservation and (3) to increase research, development and deployment of clean renewable energy and efficiency technologies. The Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 2007 (H.R. 2776) makes good on this promise.

**The Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 2007 would accelerate the use of clean domestic renewable energy sources and alternative fuels.** The bill provides long-term tax incentives encouraging the production of electricity from renewable energy -- including energy derived from wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, river currents, ocean tides, landfill gas, and trash combustion resources. The bill also provides tax incentives for the production of renewable fuels such as cellulosic alcohol, biodiesel and renewable diesel, and clarifies the eligibility for these incentives in order to ensure the continued growth of our domestic renewable fuel industry.

**The Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 2007 would promote the use of energy-efficient products, practices and conservation.** The bill includes tax incentives for manufacturers to build appliances that push the boundaries of efficiency, helps working families afford fuel-efficient plug-in hybrid vehicles, and includes incentives for businesses to create energy-efficient workplaces. The bill creates a new partnership between the Federal government and State and local governments that would provide local leaders with the ability to raise interest-free funds to implement a broad range of energy conservation programs such as investing in mass transit, constructing bicycle trails, and encouraging the development of green buildings.

**Finally, the Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 2007 would increase research, development and deployment of clean renewable energy and efficiency technologies.** The bill provides State and local governments with the ability to raise interest-free funds to invest in research facilities and to make research grants to support research in, among other things, the development of cellulosic ethanol, technologies for the capture and sequestration of carbon dioxide, and automobile battery technologies. The bill encourages the deployment of renewable energy by providing electric cooperatives and public power providers with new clean renewable energy bonds that will allow these entities to install facilities that would generate electricity from renewable resources. It also

provides States with the ability and incentive to implement low-interest loan programs and grant programs that will help working families purchase energy-efficient appliances, make energy-efficient home improvements, or install solar panels, small wind turbines, and geothermal heat pumps.

**As promised in H.R. 6, these investments in renewable energy and energy conservation would be funded by repealing tax breaks for the oil and gas industry.** In addition to the subsidies that were repealed in H.R. 6 (i.e., the tax breaks for geological and geophysical expenditures and the unjustified extension of a domestic manufacturing tax incentives to the oil and gas industry), H.R. 2776 would also close a loophole that often allows the oil and gas industry to shift the cost of foreign oil and gas extraction taxes away from these companies and onto American taxpayers.

#### **Education and Labor Committee, Green Jobs – Title I**

- This title creates an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Worker Training Program to train a quality workforce for good “green” jobs -- such as solar panel manufacturers and green building construction workers -- that are created by federal renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives.
- This program will provide training opportunities to our veterans, to those displaced by national energy and environmental policy and economic globalization, to individuals seeking pathways out of poverty, to at risk youth and to those workers in the energy field needing to update their skills.
- A major national investment in renewable energy could create 3 million green collar jobs.

#### **Foreign Affairs Committee, The International Climate Cooperation Re-engagement – Title II**

- This title states that the U.S. should re-engage in and lead the effort to reach a global agreement that requires binding emissions reduction commitments from all the major emitters including China, India, and Brazil.
- To reduce global greenhouse emissions worldwide, it directs the federal government to promote U.S. energy exports in clean, efficient technologies to India and China and other developing countries.
- The title also creates a new position within the Department of State, the Ambassador at Large for Global Climate Change, to serve as the lead advisor to the President and Secretary of State on these issues.

#### **Small Business Committee, The Small Energy Efficient Businesses – Title III**

- This title gives small businesses tools they need to be more energy efficient and increase our energy independence, by increasing loan limits to help small businesses develop energy efficient technologies and purchases, and increasing investment in small firms that are developing renewable energy solutions.



- It provides technical assistance to small businesses to reduce energy costs.

#### **Science and Technology Committee – Title IV**

- To spur innovation, the initiative includes a measure to create an Energy Department agency to coordinate revolutionary, high-payoff energy technology research and development that private industry is not likely to pursue on its own. (H.R. 364, Advanced Research Projects Agency for Energy (ARPA-E))
- The initiative reorganizes the Bush Administration's climate change research program. (H.R. 906, the Global Change Research and Data Management Act)
- It requires federal research, development, and demonstration on carbon capture and sequestration (H.R. 1933, the Energy Carbon Capture, Storage Research, Development and Demonstration Act) and promotes research on biofuels. (H.R. 2773, The Biofuels Research and Development Enhancement Act)
- In addition, this initiative includes measures to bolster research on solar energy (H.R. 2774), geothermal energy (H.R. 2304), and marine renewable energy (H.R. 2313).

#### **Agriculture Committee (based on energy title of Farm Bill) – Title V**

- Invests over \$2.5 billion to help rural communities, farmers, ranchers and small businesses by reducing their energy costs through energy efficiency and promoting renewable fuels, including cellulosic ethanol and biodiesel.
- This title helps finance the cost of developing and constructing biorefineries and biofuel production plants to carry out projects to demonstrate the commercial viability of converting biomass to fuels or chemicals.
- It continues funding for the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program to award competitive grants to nonprofit organizations that educate governmental and private entities operating vehicle fleets, and educate the public about the benefits of biodiesel fuel use.
- It increases Funding for the Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Improvements Program, which authorizes loans, loan guarantees, and grants to farmers, ranchers, and rural small businesses to purchase and install renewable energy systems and to make energy efficiency improvements.
- It extends and Funds the Biomass Research and Development Program to provide competitive funding for research and development projects on biofuels and bio-based chemicals and products.
- It improves and Increases Funding for the Bioenergy Program, which provides production incentives for increases in production of ethanol and biodiesel made from agricultural and forestry crops and associated waste materials, including animal manure and livestock/food processing waste.
- It establishes a Forest Bioenergy Research Program to address the specific issues facing the use of woody biomass for bioenergy production.

- It promotes the Federal Procurement of Biobased Products by providing funds for the testing and labeling of biobased products and for expanding awareness of the BioPreferred Program.

#### **Oversight and Government Reform Committee: Carbon-Neutral Government – Title VI**

- To make the federal government a leader on reducing global warming, this title sets an ambitious goal requiring federal government operations to be carbon-neutral by 2050, with annual government-wide emissions targets. The federal government is the largest energy consumer in the United States.
- Under the legislation, federal agencies must inventory their greenhouse gas emissions, freeze emissions in 2010, and then reduce net emissions by at least two percent each year to achieve zero emissions by 2050.
- The title contains new energy and fuel efficiency policies for federal operations, including minimum greenhouse gas emissions standards for federal fleet vehicles, green building standards for new federal buildings, and expanded authority for agencies to purchase renewable energy.

#### **Natural Resources Committee, Energy Policy Reform and Revitalization – Title VII**

- This title ensures greater accountability to the taxpayer from companies that are drilling for oil and gas on federal lands. Among other provisions, it requires more audits to ensure American taxpayers aren't being cheated out of the royalties they are due for the extraction of these publicly-owned resources.
- It authorizes a nationwide assessment of geological formations capable of sequestering carbon dioxide underground, as well as a review of the potential for carbon sequestration in ecosystems.
- The title establishes a national ocean observation system to gather information for climate change research, national defense, and marine commerce, a key recommendation of the Joint Ocean Commission Initiative.
- It ensures the development of a national strategy to assist wildlife populations and their habitats in adapting to the impacts of climate change, and provides states with new funding to assist wildlife in adapting to global warming.
- The title would ensure oil companies that were awarded the 1998 and 1999 royalty-free leases for drilling pay their fair share in royalties.

#### **Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, Transportation Energy Security and Climate Change Mitigation – Title VIII**

- This title takes action to cut energy use and carbon emissions by encouraging people to take mass transit, encouraging states to carry out transportation projects that reduce air pollution, and increasing federal help for local governments to purchase alternative fuel buses, locomotives and ferries.

- This title requires the General Services Administration to use energy efficient and renewable energy systems in Federal government buildings.
- It directs the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to study the potential for increased hydroelectric power generation at its facilities.
- In addition, it directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to study its ability to respond to an increased number of natural disasters created or intensified by global climate change.

### **Energy and Commerce Committee – Title IX**

- In landmark efforts to strengthen energy efficiency, this title sets new efficiency standards for appliances such as refrigerators and freezers, requires more efficient lighting and promotes green buildings in the Federal and private sector, and works to speed up Energy Department action on new efficiency standards (after six years of reversal and delay of critical efficiency standards).
- These efficiency provisions will reduce energy costs to consumers and remove as much as 10 billion tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by 2030.
- For cities, counties, and states, the title establishes an Energy and Environment Block Grant to be used for seed money for innovative local best practices to achieve greater energy efficiency and lower energy usage.
- It also promotes homegrown alternative fuels by providing assistance for the installation and conversion of E-85 fuel pumps and the production of flex-fuel vehicles that run on renewable fuel, and increases the amount of grants for cellulosic ethanol production to \$1 billion.
- Another provision encourages the domestic development and production of advanced technology vehicles and the next generation of vehicle batteries and plug-in hybrid vehicles.
- The title also creates a "Smart" electric grid to modernize and strengthen the reliability and energy savings of our electricity supply and improves the Department of Energy Loan Guarantee Program for projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and employ improved technologies.

### **Anticipated amendments to H.R. 3221:**

**Blumenauer (OR):** The amendment to title IX would encourage natural gas utilities to plan for and prioritize energy efficiency. It requires state regulators to consider crafting rate policies that align utility revenue recovery measures with incentives for energy conservation. (10 minutes)

**Shays (CT):** The amendment doubles the current level of funding for 2007 and 2008 for the weatherization assistance program in section 9034(a). (10 minutes)

**Hooley (OR)/McCaul (TX)/Matheson (UT):** The amendment to title IX authorizes the Administrator of the EPA to enter into an arrangement with the Secretary of Education & the Secretary of Energy to conduct a study of how

sustainable building features such as energy efficiency affect multiple perceived indoor environmental quality stressors on students in K-12 schools. There are authorized to be appropriated for carrying out this section \$200,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2012. (10 minutes)

**Pitts (PA):** The amendment would except boilers that operate without the need for electricity supply from the energy efficiency requirements in section 9003(4) of the bill, regarding appliance efficiency. (10 minutes)

**Terry (NE):** The attached amendment to title IX would add a section to accelerate the adoption of geothermal heat pumps by the Federal government. (10 minutes)

**Udall, Tom (NM)/Pallone (NJ)/Van Hollen (MD)/Waxman (CA)/Udall, Mark (CO)/Rodriguez (TX)/DeGette (CO)/Platts (PA):** Requires electric suppliers, other than governmental entities and rural electric cooperatives, to provide 15 percent of their electricity using renewable energy resources by the year 2020. Allows 4 percent of the requirement to be satisfied with electricity efficiency measures. (10 minutes)

**Van Hollen (MD):** The amendment to title IX would add a sixth policy option to H.R. 3221's existing "State Must Consider" language asking state regulatory authorities and nonregulated utilities to consider "offering home energy audits, publicizing the financial and environmental benefits associated with home energy efficiency improvements and educating homeowners about all existing federal and state incentives, including the availability of low-cost loans, that make home energy efficiency improvements more affordable." (10 minutes)

**Schwartz (PA):** The amendment to title IX requires all federal government agencies to change their acquisitions rules for planning meetings and conferences to consider the environmentally preferable features and practices of a vendor, similar to the acquisition rules of the Environmental Protection Agency. (10 minutes)

**Arcuri (NY)/Hinchey (NY)/Hall, John (NY):** The amendment to title IX would repeal the availability of Federal eminent domain authority for use by companies permitted by FERC to construct or modify transmission lines within National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors. In place of this, the amendment would amend section 216(e) of the Federal Power Act to require permitted companies to proceed in accordance with state law for the state in which the property is located. (10 minutes)

**Hodes (NH)/Welch (VT):** The amendment to title IX would order the Secretary of Energy to conduct a study of the renewable energy system rebate program for homes and small businesses, described in section 206-c of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The study would require a plan for the program if it were funded, and determine the minimum amount the program would need to be viable. (10 minutes)

**Murphy, Tim (PA):** This amendment modifies Sec. 9502(a) of H.R. 3221 to ensure that the Energy Information Administration restores its previously-

terminated collection of data on solid by-products from coal-based energy producing facilities and makes improvements on these data. (10 minutes)

**Murphy, Christopher (CT):** This amendment to title IX will require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to hold one public meeting before issuing a permit, license, or authorization that will affect land use when a public meeting is requested by at least five individuals or an organization representing 30 or more people. If a request for reconsideration is granted and the request was filed before enactment of this section and a hearing had not been held before the permit or authorization concerned was issued, the Commission must hold a hearing. (10 minutes)

**Sali (ID):** The amendment to title IX provides a sense of the Congress recognizing and supporting large and small scale conventional hydropower. (10 minutes)

**Welch (VT):** The amendment to title IX would establish a grant program for Colleges and Universities to invest in sustainable and efficient energy projects, up to \$1 million for efficiency and \$500,000 for sustainability. (10 minutes)

**Castle (DE)/Delahunt (MA):** The amendment to title VII requires the Minerals Management Service to submit a report to Congress on the status of regulations required to be issued with respect to offshore wind energy production. (10 minutes)

**Wu (OR):** Amends title IV to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a grant program for universities to research and develop renewable energy technologies. Priority is given to universities in low income and rural communities with proximity to trees dying of disease or insect infestation. Authorizes \$25 million for the total program. (10 minutes)

**Giffords (AZ):** This amendment to title IV would create a Solar Energy Industries Research and Promotion Board to increase consumer awareness nationwide of solar energy options and appropriate certifications. The solar program would be funded entirely by a small portion of industry revenues. No appropriations are authorized. (10 minutes)

**Tauscher (CA)/Rogers, Mike (MI):** The amendment to title VIII would create a pilot program in urbanized and other than urbanized areas to increase the use of vanpooling and the number of vanpools in service. (10 minutes)

**Holt (NJ):** The amendment to title VIII would require the Center for Climate Change Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency to examine the potential fuel savings from intelligent transportation systems that would help businesses and consumers to plan their travel and avoid delays, including web-based real-time transit information systems, congestion information systems, carpool information systems, parking information systems, freight route management, and traffic management systems. (10 minutes)

**Hastings (FL):** The amendment to title II makes findings regarding fuel supplies and expresses the Sense of Congress that the U.S. should further global energy security and promote democratic development in resource rich foreign countries

by encouraging further participation in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and other international initiatives. (10 minutes)

**Solis (CA)/Carnahan (MO):** This amendment to title II requires an assessment of current and anticipated needs of developing countries in adapting to climate change, which includes a strategy to address these needs and an identification of funding sources for such purposes. (10 minutes)

**Cleaver (MO):** The amendment to the Energy Policy Act of 1992 would prohibit any Federal agency, including any office of the legislative branch, from acquiring a light duty motor vehicle or medium duty motor vehicle that is not a low greenhouse gas emitting vehicle. (10 minutes)

**Sarbanes (MD)/Wolf (VA):** The amendment to title VI requires federal agencies to develop and implement a telework (work from home or close to home) policy for eligible employees excluding those who handle secure materials or special equipment; are assigned to national security functions; or voluntarily decline the telework option. (10 minutes)

### **Quote of the Day**

“The high sentiments always win in the end, the leaders who offer blood, toil, tears and sweat always get more out of their followers than those who offer safety and a good time. When it comes to the pinch, human beings are heroic.”  
-George Orwell

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